

**Annual Report**  
of the  
**Public Health Department**  
of the **Burgh of Paisley**  
**For the Year 1909.**

Printed by  
Alexander Gardner,  
Paisley.

*To the* **Provost, Magistrates,  
and Councillors of the  
Burgh of Paisley.**

GENTLEMEN,

In conformity with the Public Health Act and the Regulations of the Local Government Board, I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the health of the Burgh and its public health administration during the year 1909.

The general death-rate was 16·4 per 1,000 of the population, the corrected rate 16·27, as compared with 15·4 and 15·15 in 1908. Taking into consideration the epidemic occurrence of measles and whooping-cough in spring, the prevailing atmospheric conditions at the end of November and beginning of December, and, that the rate for 1908 was exceptional (being the lowest recorded), the mortality compares favourably with former years.

As regards infectious disease, I am pleased to be in a position to report that there was not a single death from enteric fever, and that the number of cases of this disease notified was the lowest on record. The greater prevalence of scarlet fever was the cause of the increased number of patients in the Burgh Hospital.

The results of home visitation and instruction in the work of phthisis control and reduction of infant mortality are gratifying, and the efforts initiated by the Local Authority may certainly be expected to shew in the near future, a return referable proportionably to physical fitness attained by improved environment and social conditions.

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

G. CLARK TROTTER.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
PAISLEY, 21ST MARCH, 1910.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

|                                  |               |       |                             |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Population (estimated),          | ...           | ...   | ...                         | 91,930                    |
| Area of Burgh,                   | ...           | ...   | ...                         | 3,487 acres               |
| Density of Population,           | ...           | ...   | ...                         | 26·36 persons<br>per acre |
| Births Registered,               | ...           | ...   | ...                         | 2,284                     |
| Birth-rate,                      | ...           | ...   | ...                         | 24·8                      |
| Mortality, ... ..                | 1,505 deaths, | rate  | 16·4                        |                           |
| Corrected Figures, 1,496         | „             | „     | 16·27                       |                           |
| Phthisis Death-rate (corrected), | ...           |       | 1·29                        |                           |
| Zymotic „ „                      | „             | „     | 1·64                        |                           |
| <i>(7 Principal Zymotics.)</i>   |               |       |                             |                           |
| Infantile Mortality, 273 deaths  | ...           | rate, | 119·52 per 1,000<br>births. |                           |

# Medical Officer's Report for 1909.



## VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION AND AREA.—The population of the Burgh as estimated by the Registrar-General was 91,930, or an increase since the middle of the year 1908, of 1,625 persons. The excess of births over deaths—*i.e.*, the natural increase—was 779. The area of the Burgh is 3,487 acres, a revised figure given by the Registrar-General as the area has remained stationary; the density of population calculated on these figures is 26·36 persons per acre.

BIRTHS.—During the year, 2,284 births were registered, comprising 1,196 males, and 1,088 females, a decrease of 85 compared with the previous year. The birth-rate was 24·8 per 1,000 of the estimated total population at all ages, as against 26·2 in 1908.

There were 121 illegitimate births, an increase of 10; the percentage of illegitimate to total births being 5·3.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.—The total number of deaths from all causes registered was 1,505, giving a death-rate of 16·37. After adjustment of the numbers by interchange with other districts, of deaths not in the usual place of residence, the corrected figures are 1,496,\* and the rate 16·27 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

| Registered. | Non-Residents<br>Transferred. | Paisley Residents<br>Accepted. | Corrected Total. |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1,505       | 38                            | 29                             | 1,496 *          |

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\* Includes 1 death of an Aberdeen visitor, there being no exchange agreement as regards non-institutional deaths with Aberdeen.

## Mortality at Different Age Periods.

|                        | Year<br>1907. | Year<br>1908. | Year<br>1909. |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Under 1 year, .....    | 280           | 272           | 273           |
| 1 and under 5, .....   | 208           | 218           | 222           |
| 5 and under 15, .....  | 75            | 72            | 103           |
| 15 and under 25, ..... | 82            | 69            | 72            |
| 25 and under 60, ..... | 395           | 352           | 413           |
| 60 upwards, .....      | 379           | 385           | 413           |
| At all ages, .....     | 1,419         | 1,368         | 1,496         |
| Rate, .....            | 15'99         | 15'15         | 16'27         |

INFANT PERIOD.—(a) Under 1 year, and (b) 1 to 5 years.

(a) The deaths of infants under 1 year numbered 273, which gives an Infantile Mortality rate of 119'52 per 1,000 births, being 2 deaths more than the previous year, when the rate was 114. There were at this age (under 1), 17 deaths due to measles, and 16 from whooping-cough, against 6 and 11 respectively in 1908, so ground was gained as regards other ailments; in particular, a decrease of 14 in respiratory diseases.

A pleasing acknowledgment of the work initiated by the Local Authority, consequent on the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, was the organisation of voluntary Health Visitors in connection with the local branch of the Scottish Christian Social Union. These ladies, about 60 in number, by their visitation, keep in touch with the homes after the earlier visits of the Official Lady Health Visitor. It is by such visitation, not in an officious manner, but if I may so express it, rather in an "Elberfeld" way, that the confidence of the mother is gained, and the wants of the poor become known. Many babies were found by the ladies to be insufficiently clad; a "Babies' Wardrobe" was started by the voluntary workers, and a fund provided to relieve the most needy.

The Poor Association, through Miss Bell, rendered valuable assistance to many in dire want, on the cases being reported by the Official Visitor.

I was personally furnished with a contribution by the Brough Trust to provide on occasion, meals to nursing mothers from such homes, or alternatively, dried milk for the infant. As I have

already said, the interest thus widely shewn in the work being done has been gratifying.

Towards the end of the year, it was decided in Committee and afterwards approved by the Town Council, that another salaried Lady Visitor be appointed to assist the Official Visitor.

**Ante-natal Influences.**—Sixty-one infants did not survive a week, deaths of 56 being due to prematurity, congenital debility, or defects. Visitation, of course, in these cases can be of no avail; although some may live on a few weeks or longer, they are doomed. The health and environment during pregnancy are of great importance; illegitimacy, alcoholism, poverty, and employment are also important factors. Good results are hoped for from systematic visitation. With the mother who says she knows about babies, having had eight and buried five, but little progress is made, but, where it is the first or second child, the mother is found to be much more tractable and ready to be advised, besides a spirit of emulation is aroused—*her* baby must be as well cared for and look as well as her neighbour's.

Tables are given of Causes of Deaths of Infants at each age for 1909, and summaries of the results of an investigation regarding the home conditions in the case of Infants Born of Working Mothers in 1908, from which it will be seen that, as an industrial town where female labour predominates, the conditions in Paisley are most creditable. I also append a table compiled from the Health Visitors' records of notified births visited in 1908 and 1909, giving approximately the percentage of confinements attended by medical practitioners, midwives entirely, midwives who had to obtain medical assistance, and handy women and neighbours. These percentages are of *visited* cases, those not visited being, almost without exception, medically attended.

There is not, as in England, any supervising authority exercising control over the practice of midwifery, and in view of the increasing proportion attended by uncertificated women, means of assuring some previous training of those attending the poor in childbed appears desirable.

| Cases visited—    | PERCENTAGE ATTENDED BY— |          |                                  |                                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
|                   | Doctor.                 | Midwife. | Midwife<br>calling<br>in Doctor. | Handy<br>Women and<br>Neighbours. | Institu-<br>tion. |
| Year 1908,... 905 | 37'4                    | 53'8     | 3'1                              | 5'6                               | '1                |
| „ 1909,... 1240   | 26'7                    | 55'0     | 3'9                              | 14'2                              | '2                |

**The Notification of Births Act.**—As the requirements of this Act were not being responded to satisfactorily, I caused bills to be posted setting forth the responsibility of the parents and others. There was for a time a marked increase in the number of notifications received, but later they again shewed a falling off.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| No. of births registered during the year 1909,.....  | 2,284 |
| „ „ notified „ „ .....                               | 1,912 |
| „ infants under supervision for the first time,..... | 1,240 |
| „ re-visits—official, .....                          | 1,928 |

Feeding during first six months of life—

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Breast entirely, .....   | 1,156 |
| Artificial partly, ... ..  | 25    |
| Artificial entirely, .....   | 59    |
| Total No. of visits by official visitor, .....                     | 3,168 |
| „ „ voluntary workers,.....  | 732   |
| „ still-births notified, .....                                     | 54    |
| „ deaths of infants under 1 year, registered<br>during 1909, ..... | 373   |



# Enquiry as to Working Mothers and Infant Mortality, 1908.

## SUMMARY.

|  | In case of mothers<br><i>industrially</i> employed  |                               | In case of<br>mothers<br>employed<br><i>not</i> in-<br>dustrially. |
|--|---|-------------------------------|--|
|  | at home.  | in factory<br>or<br>workshop. |  |
| Children born alive and surviving first year,... | 2   | 61                            | 26   |
| „ „ and dying in first year, ...                 | ...   | 12                            | 4  |
| Miscarriages, Still Births, Premature Births,... | ...   | 3                             | 1  |
| Age of mother {                                  | < 25 years, ... ..                                  | 39                            | 10   |
|  | < 35 years, ... ..                                  | 28                            | 14   |
|  | over 35 years, ... ..                               | 7                             | 9  |
| Previous confinements {                          | Miscarriages, Still Births, ...                     | 2                             | 10   |
|  | Children { born alive, ... ..                       | 67                            | 102  |
|  | { now living, ....                                  | 49                            | 70   |
|  | { died in 1st year, ...                             | 16                            | 22   |
|  | No previous confinement, ...                        | 62                            | 10   |
| Status of mother {                               | living with husband, ... ..                         | 53                            | 28   |
|  | living apart, ... ..                                | ...                           | ...  |
|  | widowed, ... ..                                     | 1                             | ...  |
|  | single, ... ..                                      | 20                            | 5  |
| Reason for em-<br>ployment of<br>mother {        | A—as sole or main source<br>of income, ... ..       | 35                            | 10   |
|  | B—to supplement small in-<br>come, ... ..           | 33                            | 21   |
|  | C—preference for work, ...                          | 6                             | 2  |
| Households (No. of), ... ..                      | 2   | 75                            | 32   |
| Average {  | No. of rooms per household, ...                     | 1'3                           | 1'5  |
|  | No. of persons per room<br>(including lodgers)..... | 5'5                           | 3'5  |
|  | weekly rental, ... ..                               | 2/-                           | 1/8  |
| Average weekly<br>earnings of<br>mother {        | before confinement, ... ..                          | 8/6                           | 9/3  |
|  | after confinement, ... ..                           | 8/6                           | 8/1½   |
| Average total weekly income of family, ... ..    | 23/9  | 23/8                          | 19/-   |

(b) Deaths of infants between the ages of 1 and 5 numbered 222 (vide Table). Of five deaths due to burns, of children ranging from 11 months to 4 years, four belong to this age-period.

Forty-two of the infant deaths were of illegitimate children, of these twenty-nine were under 1 year, and thirteen between 1 and 5 years.

In course of visitations during the year several "nursed-out" children were discovered, and the Parish Council (the supervising authority under the Children Act) was informed.

### Causes of Death, Infant Period.

| CAUSES OF DEATH.  | NO. OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE. |     |     |     |         |     |      |                     |        |     |     |     |                      |
|---|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|------|---------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|
|   | WEEKS.                     |     |     |     | MONTHS. |     |      |                     | YEARS. |     |     |     |                      |
|   | 0-1                        | 2   | 3   | 4   | 1-3     | 3-6 | 6-12 | Total under 1 Year. | 1-     | 2-  | 3-  | 4-  | Total under 5 Years. |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever,   | ...                        | ... | ... | ... | ...     | ... | 1    | 1                   | ...    | 1   | ... | ... | 2                    |
| Measles, .....  | ...                        | ... | 1   | ... | ...     | 1   | 15   | 17                  | 25     | 16  | 7   | 3   | 68                   |
| Whooping-Cough, .....   | ...                        | ... | ... | 1   | 5       | ... | 10   | 16                  | 15     | 7   | 2   | 3   | 43                   |
| Scarlet Fever, .....  | ...                        | ... | ... | ... | ...     | ... | ...  | ...                 | 2      | 1   | 3   | 1   | 7                    |
| Diphtheria, .....   | ...                        | ... | ... | ... | ...     | 1   | ...  | 1                   | 4      | 6   | 6   | 2   | 19                   |
| Diseases of Digestion,  | 1                          | 1   | 2   | 1   | 12      | 11  | 13   | 41                  | 6      | 4   | 2   | 1   | 54                   |
| Tubercular Diseases, ...  | ...                        | ... | ... | ... | 3       | 4   | 13   | 20                  | 12     | 5   | 4   | 5   | 46                   |
| Nervous Diseases, .....   | 2                          | 2   | 1   | ... | 2       | 5   | 5    | 17                  | 12     | ... | 6   | 1   | 36                   |
| Respiratory Diseases, ...   | ...                        | ... | 1   | ... | 10      | 13  | 22   | 46                  | 26     | 12  | 6   | 2   | 92                   |
| Premature Birth, Birth<br>Debility, Congenital<br>Defects, Marasmus,<br>etc., ..... | 56                         | 15  | 7   | 2   | 12      | 2   | 7    | 101                 | 4      | 1   | ... | ... | 106                  |
| Other Diseases, .....   | 2                          | ... | 2   | 2   | 3       | 2   | 1    | 12                  | 1      | ... | 1   | 2   | 16                   |
| Violence, .....   | ...                        | ... | ... | ... | ...     | ... | 1    | 1                   | ...    | 1   | 3   | 1   | 6                    |
| All Causes, .....   | 61                         | 18  | 14  | 6   | 47      | 39  | 88   | 273                 | 107    | 54  | 40  | 21  | 495                  |

SCHOOL PERIOD (5-15 years).—The deaths at this age-period were 103, as against 72 in 1908, an increase which is not due to infectious disease, but mainly to diseases of the chest. In this connection it is satisfactory that the School Board is about to undertake the medical inspection of scholars which should result in greater attention on the part of parents to their children's physical condition and health. The **Children Act, 1908**, places upon this Board the entire responsibility of dealing with school children found to be in a dirty or verminous condition.

It is to be hoped that the exercise of the powers which the Education Authority possess under this Act, combined with the medical inspection, will have far-reaching results towards maintaining in the scholars a healthy standard of the body to resist preventible disease.

One result of the work of the Health Visitors in the Homes has been the revelation that in many of them no food is cooked, the child when arriving from school is given a slice of bread and jam, and the breakfast is often of the same character.

It is during these early years that the foundation is laid for future health, and unless children are brought up on good nourishing food, their constitutions will be undermined and cannot withstand tuberculosis, rickets, and other diseases. If they do reach the adolescent period (15—25), they are, by reason of their physical unfitness, severely handicapped and limited as regards employment and wages.

## MORTALITY FROM SELECTED CAUSES.

DISEASE OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM accounted for 84 deaths, 36 being at the infant age-period (1—5); these include convulsions and non-tubercular inflammation of the brain, but *not* 5 from hydrocephalus ("water in the head,"), which is this year, by instructions of the Local Government Board, classed as "Tubercular Disease other than Phthisis."

DISEASES OF THE HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS caused 260 deaths, an increase of 10.

Deaths from PNEUMONIA numbered 109, INFLUENZA 11, while OTHER DISEASES OF THE CHEST accounted for 171.

The deaths resulting from VIOLENT CAUSES were 40—due to accident 30, to suicide 10.

SEPTIC DISEASES (erysipelas, carbuncle, gangrene, blood-poisoning, etc.,) were fatal to 9.

MALIGNANT DISEASE (cancer, etc.,) was the cause of death of 76 against 56 in 1908.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. The deaths were 109, those from diarrhoeal diseases under five years being 36, while those above five were 3.

## TUBERCULAR DISEASES OTHER THAN PHTHISIS.

The number of deaths due to tuberculosis, exclusive of pulmonary phthisis or consumption, but *inclusive* of hydrocephalus, was 75, at the following ages :—

**Deaths.**—Total 75 ; rate '816.

|              |    |     |      |       |       |       |       |         |
|--------------|----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Age periods— | -1 | 1-5 | 5-15 | 15-25 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 45-55 | over 55 |
|              | 19 | 23  | 17   | 6     | 3     | 4     | 1     | 2       |

The seven principal ZYMOTIC DISEASES (exclusive of diarrhoea, viz., smallpox, typhus fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough) were the cause of 151 deaths (giving a zymotic death-rate of 1'64); of these, 137 were of infant age (1-5), distributed as follows :—due to measles 68, whooping cough 43, diphtheria 19, scarlet fever 7.

## PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

**PULMONARY PHTHISIS.**—Burghal cases notified, 252 ; deaths, 119.

**Phthisis Control.**—The compulsory notification of Pulmonary Phthisis (Consumption), came into force on March 1st, 1909, and a phthisis trained visiting nurse (from the Victoria Dispensary, Edinburgh), appointed by the Local Authority, commenced her duties on 5th April.

Unless a request *not* to visit is received from the medical attendant, she visits the homes of the patients notified, and in a non-officious friendly way advises the patient and relatives regarding the destruction of the spit, the proper precautions to be taken against infection, and the ventilation and cleansing of rooms. She also arranges for the disinfecting of rooms, mattresses, clothing, etc., at times to suit the convenience of the household.

The results of the scheme of home visitation have been very good. The visitor is welcomed and her visits looked forward to, the confidence thus gained is shewing results in her advice being acted on. The houses have improved in cleanliness to a marked extent, and the windows are opened. Twenty have removed to better houses, thirty-seven others have now a room for themselves, and eight, who slept with other members of the family, a bed of

their own. Sputum flasks have been supplied to thirty-three. To one necessitous case a bed and bedding was lent, and, by their needs becoming known through the visitor, several have received underclothing, blankets, and other assistance.

Cases visited, 230; total visits paid, 1,576.

The percentages as regards house accommodation, were found to be:—In lodging-houses, 1'3 per cent.; one-apartment houses, 17'8 per cent.; two-apartment, 61'7 per cent.; three-apartment, 12'5 per cent.; four apartments and upwards, 5'7 per cent.

It was ascertained among those visited that thirty-four had had sanatorium treatment, and other twenty-seven open-air treatment at the Parish Hospital.

Tables are given from information supplied by the patient and relatives; these shew to what a marked extent straightened circumstances exist, and more especially in those families in which there is inherited susceptibility, the want of nourishing food and proper clothing must render them unfit to ward off the disease.

**Cases of Pulmonary Phthisis in necessitous circumstances receiving benefit from—**

| Clark Fund. | One or more Societies. | Society and Outdoor Relief. | Outdoor Relief. |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 34          | 11                     | 20                          | 9               |

**Family History, from information obtained from patients and relatives, of 230 visited cases.**

|  | Con-<br>sumptive. | Chest<br>affections. |  |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|--|
| Not known, .....                       | 139               |                      |  |
| I. Parent affected, .....              | 15                | 13                   | History of previous cases in same house, 2 |
| II. Brother, Sister, .....             | 19                | 3                    |  |
| III. Husband, Wife, or Children, ..... | 8                 | 1                    |  |
| IV. Other Relatives, .....             | 12                | ...                  | History of association with consumptive, 5 |
| I. and II., .....                      | 8                 | ...                  |  |
| I. and III., .....                     | 2                 | ...                  |  |
| II. and IV., .....                     | 3                 | ...                  |  |

There were notified under The Infectious Disease Notification Act, since 1st March, 1909, till the end of the year, 276 cases of pulmonary phthisis; as far as could be ascertained 24 of these were non-burghal cases, persons belonging to other districts and



paupers who remained sufficiently long in Paisley to get notified. The greater number of these were notified from the Poorhouse. The net total for the Burgh of cases notified is thus 252, and taking into consideration the burghal deaths, which numbered 119, the number of reported cases seems extremely low; ordinarily one would have expected the number to have been nearer 420. It is possible that a considerable proportion of people suffering from phthisis do not come under medical supervision. In these circumstances it is advisable that the terms of the Infectious Disease Notification Act which provide—

“that where an inmate of any building used for human habitation within a district to which the Act extends is suffering from an infectious disease to which the Act applies, the head of the family to which such inmate belongs, and in default the nearest relative . . . shall, as soon as aware that such inmate is suffering from such disease, send notice thereof to the Medical Officer of Health”—

should be made more widely known in the Burgh by advertisement or otherwise.

**Phthisis Deaths.**—Total, 119; phthisis death rate, 1.29.

|              |    |     |      |       |       |       |       |         |
|--------------|----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Age periods— | -1 | 1-5 | 5-15 | 15-25 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 45-55 | over 55 |
|              | 1  | 3   | 8    | 30    | 36    | 22    | 12    | 7       |

### Occupations (Phthisis).

|                                      |    |  |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|--|----|
| Baker, .....                         | 1  | Labourers, .....                       | 17 |
| Beamer, .....                        | 1  | Laundry Workers, .....                 | 2  |
| Brickmaker, .....                    | 1  | Masons, .....                          | 9  |
| Carters, Vanmen, and Vanboys, .....  | 7  | Married Women, etc., .....             | 38 |
| Charwomen, Domestic Servants, .....  |    | Miners, .....                          | 2  |
| and Nursemaids, .....                | 6  | Message Girls, .....                   | 2  |
| Clerks, Draughtsmen, and .....       |    | Marine Sinker, .....                   | 1  |
| Insurance Agents, .....              | 9  | Miller, .....                          | 1  |
| Clogmakers and Shoemakers, ...       | 3  | Musician, .....                        | 1  |
| Coal Carrier, .....                  | 1  | No Occupation, .....                   | 12 |
| Compositor, .....                    | 1  | Postman, .....                         | 1  |
| Cooper, .....                        | 1  | Painters, Plumbers, and Slaters, ..... | 6  |
| Dressmakers and Tailors, .....       | 2  | Potato Digger, .....                   | 1  |
| Engineers, Brassfinishers, and ..... |    | Railway Surfaceman, .....              | 1  |
| Irongdressers, .....                 | 7  | School Teachers and Scholars, ...      | 24 |
| Factory Workers, Dyers, etc., ...    | 50 | Shipwright, .....                      | 1  |
| Gardeners and Ploughmen, .....       | 4  | Shop Assistants, .....                 | 3  |
| Hawkers and Rag Gatherers, ...       | 3  | Spirit Merchants and Salesmen, .....   | 1  |
| Joiners, Glaziers, and Wood .....    |    | Weavers, .....                         | 5  |
| Turners, .....                       | 5  |  |    |

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE OTHER THAN PHTHISIS NOTIFIED.

ENTERIC AND CONTINUED FEVERS.—There were altogether 17 cases reported, but in 3 of these the diagnosis was not confirmed, thus leaving 14 of enteric fever.

There were *no* deaths. This constitutes a record. I do not wish to lay any stress on the absence of fatal cases, but to emphasise the diminution in prevalence, which testifies significantly to the value of the improved sanitary measures and removal of slum properties. But few privy middens now remain, and by the requirements of the "Paisley Corporation Order, 1907," these should soon be removed, the time limit expiring on the 14th day of March, 1911.

TYPHUS FEVER.—One patient was reported as suffering from this disease. The diagnosis, however, was not confirmed.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—The cases with this disease *alone*, numbered 279. This is the lowest figure since 1905, when there were but 56. The numbers for 1906, 1907, and 1908 being 312, 430, and 406. The disease was fatal to 25 compared with 36 the previous year. 266 cases were treated in hospital. A more marked decrease, considering the recent epidemic can scarcely be expected, having regard to the acknowledged cyclical nature of the disease; its prevalence will diminish gradually.

SCARLET FEVER.—Cases of this disease were increasing in number during the preceding year, especially in the autumn, and throughout the present year the number has been maintained at a fairly constant figure. The highest number being 58 cases during October, whilst the lowest was 24 in August.

The disease is of a mild type which very frequently escapes early recognition. 41 children were admitted in the "peeling" stage to hospital; such a child has in many instances already infected playmates, and thus the numbers are kept up. Patients with scarlet fever numbered 443, 11 of these were complicated with diphtheria.

There were only 10 deaths from scarlet fever as compared with 11 in 299 cases during 1908. The hospital accommodation was adequate, and the diminished number as regards other diseases permitted of change and "resting" of wards.

ERYSIPELAS.—104 cases notified, 4 deaths.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—3 cases notified, 1 death.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—3 cases notified, 3 deaths.

MEASLES.—There were 771 cases of this disease voluntarily notified. The disease became epidemic in March, and reached its height in June, then the numbers gradually diminished. The deaths from measles were 71. In the year 1895 there were 63 deaths, while in 1891 the deaths numbered 183.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—Deaths, 45. This disease was fairly prevalent during the first six months of the year and, like measles, is very fatal to young infants.

|                    | Under 1 yr. | 1-2 yrs. | 2-3 yrs. | 3-4 yrs. | 4-5 yrs. | Over 5 yrs. |
|--------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Measles, .....     | 17          | 25       | 16       | 7        | 3        | 3           |
| Whooping Cough, 16 | 15          | 7        | 2        | 3        | 2        |             |

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year, 3,496 intimations were sent to the Clerks to the School Board, Head Teachers, etc., intimating the existence of infectious disease in the homes of children attending school. Every endeavour has been made to co-operate with the Education Authority as far as possible consistent with public safety, so that the school attendance might not suffer unnecessarily.

By order of the Local Authority the following schools and classes were closed to prevent the spread of measles :—

Camphill School, Class VI., March 9th to 21st; remainder of the Infant Department, 10th to 21st March.

Carbrook Street School, 15th to 26th March.

West School, Infant Department, for the three days, April 14th to 16th (preceding the holidays).

Many visits were, in this connection, and with regard to other infectious diseases, made to the Burgh Schools. Entire schools, frequently the whole infant department, or other class-rooms, were disinfected during the year. The Sanitary Inspectress, on receiving notice from the teachers, visited the homes, and kept under supervision those children reported as being in a dirty and verminous condition.



The following figures summarise the work done in connection with infectious diseases :—

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Visits of Inquiry (including Phthisis), .....                        | 5,535 |
| Patients removed to Hospital, .....                                  | 747   |
| Persons removed to Reception House, .....                            | ...   |
| Notices served under Sec. 50 (2), .....                              | 297   |
| Notices served under Sec. 53 (2), .....                              | 297   |
| Intimations to School Board, Teachers, etc., .....                   | 3,496 |
| Houses or Premises disinfected, .....                                | 1,294 |
| Articles of Clothing, Bedding, etc., removed for disinfection, ..... | 5,068 |

### MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

The facilities afforded as regards examination for the presence of various organisms causing disease were largely taken advantage of by the medical practitioners of the Burgh.

Specimens were also examined for the Veterinary Inspector and Slaughter-house Superintendent. The number of these examinations (apart from others done for the Hospital) was 904.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.**—The following specimens were examined :—

613 swabs from the throats of suspected diphtheria cases ; 262 were found to be positive, and 351 negative.

77 specimens of blood from patients with fever suspected to be enteric, were examined for the Widal reaction ; 14 of these were found to be positive, and 63 negative.

4 specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid obtained from cases suspected of cerebro-spinal fever were examined ; in 1 the diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis was discovered, the 3 others gave a negative result.

161 specimens of sputum from cases of diseases of the chest suspected to be tubercular phthisis ; in 50 of these the bacillus was found, while 111 yielded negative results.

3 specimens of urine were examined for the tubercle bacillus, with positive results as regards 2.

3 specimens of milk were examined, and tubercle bacilli were found in 1.

42 other specimens were examined, by request, for other pathogenic organisms ; 20 with positive results (including 2 of anthrax, examined for the Veterinary Inspector), while 22 were negative.

**WATER ANALYSIS.**—During the year, 44 samples of water, some taken from the high and low level supplies, others from domestic taps, were examined, and found to be good, with no evidence of harmful organic pollution.

## GENERAL.

**SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.**—Under the requirements of Section 280, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, frequent visits were made. While the general conditions were found satisfactory, there is not sufficient byre accommodation to meet requirements, and the excess of cattle have to be kept in rees. A large, commodious byre, to accommodate, say, about 60 cattle, is required.

In towns of like importance, there is usually connected with the slaughter-house a refrigerator and chill-room ; it is doubtful, however, considering distances, if such an arrangement for this Burgh would prove remunerative.

New bye-laws for the regulation of the slaughter-house were under the consideration of the Local Authority during the year.

Mr. M'Luskie, the Superintendent, reports that there were 7,156 cattle, 12,745 sheep, 10,453 lambs, 1,789 pigs, and 429 calves slaughtered during the year.

The carcasses of 146 cattle, 10 sheep, 3 lambs, 10 pigs, and 2 calves were detained for inspection by the Burgh Veterinary Surgeon, and of these there were condemned as unsound or unfit for human food the carcasses of 72 cattle, 9 sheep, 3 pigs, 1 calf, and 1 lamb, affected as follows :—

Cattle—general tuberculosis, 58 ; gangrene, 4 ; enteritis, 2 ; septic metritis, 2 ; inflammation, 2 ; muco-enteritis, 1 ; actinomycosis, 1 ; uræmia, 1 ; dropsy, 1.

Sheep—gangrene, 5 ; dropsy, 4.

Pigs—gangrene 2 ; cysticercus cellulosæ, 1.

Calves—general tuberculosis, 1.

Lambs—gangrene, 1.

**DAIRY CATTLE.**—The Burgh Veterinary Inspector, Mr. M'Geoch, reports that, during 1909, he examined within the Burgh, 536 milch cows. Of these, 2 were found suffering from acute and 7 from chronic mammitis. There were also 4 cases of tubercular disease of the udder, but none of the animals were giving milk from the affected quarters. On 2 of the animals in question being slaughtered, the quarters of the udders suspected were found to be in a caseous condition. The majority of the cows were found healthy, and evidently well attended to, the udders clean, and free from eruptions.

**NUISANCES.**—One prosecution, at the instance of the Sanitary Inspector, under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, Section 16, on account of the nuisance causing damp, resulted in conviction, and the Local Authority was awarded expenses.

**UN SOUND MEAT.**—A similar prosecution, under Section 43, for exposing unsound meat, resulted in a penalty being imposed.

**PAISLEY POLICE AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1901.**—There were certified, under Section 41 of this Act, by the Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector, and Burgh Surveyor, as being unfit for human habitation, 41 houses, as follows:—

|                              | No. of<br>Houses. | One<br>Room. | Two<br>Rooms. | Three<br>Rooms. |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 7 Old Sneddon Street,.....   | 6                 | 4            | 2             | —               |
| 9 and 10 Old Sneddon Street, | 11                | 9            | 2             | —               |
| 11 Old Sneddon Street, ..... | 7                 | 7            | —             | —               |
| 13 Sir Michael Street, ..... | 3                 | 1            | 2             | —               |
| 1 and 2 Cross Street, .....  | 14                | 6            | 3             | 5               |

The closing orders held over from 1908 have all been dealt with, either by closure or remedial measures being carried out.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—The Sanitary Inspectress visited 250 infected houses, chiefly in connection with measles, she also dealt with 105 dirty and verminous children, a considerable proportion of whom were intimated by school teachers.

Under the Cleansing of Persons Act, one man twice presented himself, and was given facilities for cleansing his clothing and person.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

The following are the reports required by the Home Office on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, by the Local Authority :—

The **Workshops** on the register on 31st December last numbered 253, including 37 bakehouses. The number of inspections made in connection with the Act was 387; in four instances there was lack of cleanliness, one was badly ventilated, in two the floors were defective, four were overcrowded, and in another, a bakehouse, the sanitary arrangements did not come up to the special requirements; with these exceptions the various premises were all found in fairly good condition. Fifteen intimations were received from H.M. Inspector of change of address or new workshops to be added to the register. Notice was received regarding damp in the walls of a workshop which led to it being shut up, other two with reference to sanitary condition of bakehouses and the white-washing of one of them.

**Outworkers.**—The houses of home workers on being visited were found, on the whole, in a satisfactory sanitary condition, 310 visitations being made. The home work has been much reduced in recent years and is of a light character. The following are the classes of work :—Curling, darning, plaiting, twining shawls and scarfs, shoemaking, bonnet-making, scarf-cutting, muff-hemming, net-fringing, and curling and cleaning.

In terms of the Home Work Order, 25 lists were received from occupiers of factories, etc., or contractors, relating to 357 outworkers, 10 of whom were employed in other districts, leaving a net total for the Burgh of 347.

7 lists regarding outworkers were sent to other authorities and 4 such lists were received from other districts.

**Bakehouses.**—All the retail bakehouses were visited during the year. There are on the register 37, and the visitations numbered 78. Their condition was, with the few exceptions mentioned above, satisfactory.

The tables prepared in accordance with Section 132 of the Act, for the Secretary of State, are appended.

| FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.                                |     |     |     |     |     | Year<br>1908. | Year<br>1909. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|---------------|
| No. of Inspections, ... ..                               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 338           | 387           |
| „ Intimations received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13            | 17            |
| „ Notices sent to Owners or Occupiers, ... ..            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 3             |
| „ Workshops on Register, ... ..                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 257           | 253           |
| Bakers, ... ..   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40            | 37            |
| Basketmaker, ... ..                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1             | 1             |
| Blacksmiths, ... ..                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9             | 10            |
| Bootmakers, ... ..                                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9             | 9             |
| Cabinetmakers, ... ..                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7             | 7             |
| Cardcutter, ... ..                                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1             | 1             |
| Cartwrights, ... ..                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2             | 2             |
| Clogmaker, ... ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1             | 1             |
| Coachbuilder, ... ..                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1             | 1             |
| Colour Maker, ... ..                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1             | 1             |
| Confectioner, ... ..                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1             | 1             |
| Cork Cutter, ... ..                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1             | 1             |
| Cutler, ... ..   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1             | 1             |
| Cycle Repairers, ... ..                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3             | 3             |
| Dressmakers, ... ..                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40            | 40            |
| Electrical Engineer, ... ..                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1             | 1             |
| Firelighter Maker, ... ..                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1             | 1             |
| Ham Curer, ... ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1             | 1             |
| Hosiers, ... ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2             | 2             |
| Joiners, ... ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23            | 21            |
| Lathsplitter, ... ..                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1             | 1             |
| Milliners, ... ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29            | 29            |
| Painters, ... ..   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2             | 1             |
| Photographers, ... ..                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8             | 6             |
| Plumbers, ... ..   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13            | 16            |
| Potted Meat Manufacturer, ... ..                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 1             |
| Ropespinner, ... ..                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1             | 1             |
| Saddlers, ... ..   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3             | 3             |
| Tailors, ... ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37            | 34            |
| Tinsmith, ... ..   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1             | 1             |
| Upholsterers, ... ..                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4             | 4             |
| Warehouses, ... ..                                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7             | 7             |
| Watchmakers, ... ..                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1             | 4             |
| Waste Merchant, ... ..                                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4             | 2             |
| Weighing Machine Repairer, ... ..                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 1             |

  

| FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.                              |     |     |     |     |     | Year<br>1908. | Year<br>1909. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Home Work Order.</i>                                      |     |     |     |     |     |               |               |
| No. of Inspections under Home Work Order, ... ..             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 396           | 310           |
| „ Circulars issued regarding Home Work Order, ... ..         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18            | 16            |
| „ Lists of Outworkers received, ... ..                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23            | 25            |
| „ Outworkers in Burgh, ... ..                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 390           | 347           |
| „ Outworkers in other Districts, ... ..                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5             | 10            |
| „ Outworkers Lists sent to other Authorities, ... ..         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5             | 7             |
| „ Outworkers Lists received from other Authorities, ... ..   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14            | 4             |
| Condition of Houses or Premises where work was being done :— |     |     |     |     |     |               |               |
| Clean, ... ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 226           | 200           |
| Fair, ... ..   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 162           | 106           |
| Dirty, ... ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8             | 4             |

# Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

| Premises.   | Number of    |                  |               |
|---|--------------|------------------|---------------|
|   | Inspections. | Written Notices. | Prosecutions. |
| <b>Factories</b> .....<br>(Including Factory Laundries.)  | ...          | ...              | ...           |
| <b>Workshops</b> .....<br>(Including Workshop Laundries.) | 387          | 6                | ...           |
| <b>Workplaces</b> .....                                   | ...          | ...              | ...           |
| <b>Total</b> .....  | 387          | 6                | ...           |

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

| Particulars.  | Number of Defects. |           |                                   | Number<br>of Pro-<br>secutions |
|---|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|   | Found              | Remedied. | Referred to<br>H.M.<br>Inspector. |                                |
| <i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>                                 |                    |           |                                   |                                |
| Want of cleanliness .....   | 4                  | 4         | ...                               | ...                            |
| Want of ventilation .....   | 1                  | 1         | ...                               | ...                            |
| Overcrowding .....  | 4                  | 3         | ...                               | ...                            |
| Want of drainage of floors .....  | 2                  | 2         | ...                               | ...                            |
| Other nuisances.....  | ...                | ...       | ...                               | ...                            |
| Sanitary accommodation {insufficient .....  | ...                | ...       | ...                               | ...                            |
| {unsuitable or defective .....  | ...                | ...       | ...                               | ...                            |
| {not separate for sexes .....   | ...                | ...       | ...                               | ...                            |
| <i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>                             |                    |           |                                   |                                |
| Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse<br>(S. 101) .....                     | ...                | ...       | ...                               | ...                            |
| Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-<br>houses (SS. 97 to 100) ..... | 1                  | ...       | ...                               | ...                            |
| Other offences .....  | ...                | ...       | ...                               | ...                            |
| <b>Total</b> .....  | 12                 | 10        | ...                               | ...                            |

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.



## 3.—HOME WORK.

## OUTWORKERS' LISTS (Section 107).

|   |                   | Nature of Work.              |        |        |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|
|   |                   | Making Wearing Apparel, etc. | Sacks. | Total. |
| Lists received from Employers—                              |                   |                              |        |        |
| Twice in the year, .....                                    | { Lists, .....    | 18                           | 4      | 22     |
|   | { Contractors,... | 8                            | ...    | 8      |
|   | { Workmen, ...    | 325                          | 6      | 331    |
| Once in the year, ..  | { Lists, .....    | 3                            | ..     | 3      |
|   | { Contractors,... | 2                            | ...    | 2      |
|   | { Workmen, ...    | 6                            | ...    | 6      |
| Addresses of Outworkers—                                    |                   |                              |        |        |
| Received from other Councils, .....                         |                   | 4                            | ...    | 4      |
| Forwarded to other Councils, .....                          |                   | 7                            | ...    | 7      |
| Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists, |                   | 15                           | 1      | 16     |
| Prosecutions—   |                   |                              |        |        |
| Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists, .....        |                   | ...                          | ...    | ...    |
| Failing to send Lists, .....                                |                   | ...                          | ...    | ...    |
| Inspections of Outworkers' premises, .....                  |                   | 310                          | ...    | 310    |
| Outwork in unwholesome premises (Section 108)—              |                   |                              |        |        |
| Instances, .....  |                   | 4                            | ...    | 4      |
| Notices served, .....                                       |                   | ...                          | ...    | ...    |
| Prosecutions, ..  |                   | ...                          | ...    | ...    |
| Outwork in infected premises (Sections 109, 110)—           |                   |                              |        |        |
| Instances, .....  |                   | ...                          | ...    | ...    |
| Orders made (Section 110), .....                            |                   | ...                          | ...    | ...    |
| Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110), .....                     |                   | ...                          | ...    | ..     |

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

| Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.                            |                      | Number. |
|---|----------------------|---------|
| Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bake-houses, may be enumerated here. | Bakehouses .....     | 37      |
|   | Dressmakers .....    | 40      |
|   | Tailors .....        | 34      |
|   | Milliners .....      | 29      |
|   | Joiners .....        | 21      |
|   | Plumbers .....       | 16      |
|   | Blacksmiths, .....   | 10      |
|   | Photographers, ..... | 6       |
|   | Bootmakers, .....    | 9       |
|   | Warehouses, .....    | 7       |
| Miscellaneous .....   |                      | 44      |
| Total number of workshops on Register .....   |                      | 253     |

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

| Class.   | Number.   |
|--|---|
| Matters notified to H. M. Inspectors of Factories :—   |   |
| Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) .....   | ...   |
| Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5) } | Notified by H.M. Inspector..... 3                       |
|  | Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector..... 2 |
| Other .....  | ...   |
| Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—   |   |
| Certificates granted during the year .....   | ...   |
| In use at the end of the year .....  | ...   |

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

During the past year, several renovations and alterations tending to greater efficiency in the work of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bridge Street, have been carried out. The upper flat of the Reception House has been partitioned off, allowing of five large rooms being added to the Administrative Block. These have been furnished and allotted to the Sisters and Charge Nurses, other rooms have thus been made available for the use of the Ward maids. Old fireplaces in Wards II., V., VI., and VII., have been rebuilt; Wards IV., V., VI., and VII. (interiors), and the outsides of the windows of the whole hospital repainted; while Wards I. and II. were distempered.

An important improvement was the establishment of telephonic communication between the Wards and the Resident Medical Officer's quarters.

RECEPTION HOUSE.—No admissions.

GOCKSTON HOSPITAL.—No admissions.

Frequent visits were paid to the premises, especially during the stormy weather; although much exposed, no damage occurred.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

**Staff.**—Dr. Andrew Gilmour, M.D., D.P.H., was appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Resident Physician, and took up his duties on 15th February.

The Hospital Scheme of training and instruction for Nurses was approved by the Fever Nurses Association, and the Hospital was placed on the list of recognised schools for fever training. It is indeed a grievance that the nurses should not have their fever training recognised as equivalent to part of the training required for a certificate in General Nursing; this may in time have far-reaching consequences, and prevent Fever Hospitals obtaining the best type of probationer.

During the year 3 cases of diphtheria occurred among the staff, 2 nurses and 1 ward-maid contracting the disease. All made good recoveries.

The work done during the year may be summarised as follows:—On January 1st, 1909, 80 cases remained under treatment from 1908, and throughout the year 747 cases were admitted. Of these, 731 were discharged well, and 44 died, leaving on 31st December, 52 patients under treatment.

|  | Cases in Hospital on January 1, 1909 | ADMITTED    |             | Discharged | Died | Cases remaining at end of year |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------|--------------------------------|
|  |                                      | As notified | As verified |            |      |                                |
| Scarlet Fever .....                      | 43                                   | 411         | 401         | 390        | 10   | 44                             |
| Enteric Fever and }<br>Continued Fever } | ...                                  | 15          | 12          | 12         | ...  | ...                            |
| Puerperal Fever.....                     | ...                                  | 1           | 1           | 1          | ...  | ...                            |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever                     | ...                                  | 1           | 1           | ...        | 1    | ...                            |
| Typhus Fever.....                        | ...                                  | 1           | ...         | ...        | ...  | ...                            |
| Diphtheria and }<br>Membranous Croup }   | 37                                   | 287         | 266         | 271        | 24   | 8                              |
| Erysipelas .....                         | ...                                  | 5           | 4           | 4          | ...  | ...                            |
| Measles .....                            | ...                                  | 26          | 26          | 23         | 3    | ...                            |
| Other Diseases .....                     | ...                                  | ...         | 36          | 30         | 6    | ...                            |
| Total.....                               | 80                                   | 747         | 747         | 731        | 44   | 52                             |

The highest number admitted in any one month was 80 in January, and the lowest was 45 in August.

The average daily number of patients resident in hospital was 67, the highest number on any one day being 98, and the lowest 31.

The average length of stay in hospital of those discharged well was 30 days; of the fatal cases, 6 days.

The fatality rate, that is, the total deaths—44 in number—calculated on the number of patients discharged, is 5·9 per cent.

Excluding 18 cases which were hopeless on admission and died within 48 hours, and 6 cases dying from non-infectious disease, the corrected fatality rate becomes 2·7 per cent.

**Scarlet Fever.**—The number of cases admitted with scarlet fever was 401; 41 cases were admitted desquamating.

There were 43 scarlet fever cases in hospital at the beginning of the year, so that the total number under treatment was 444. Of these, 390 were discharged well; 10 died; leaving 44 under treatment at the end of the year.

Of the 10 fatal cases, 5 were due to the anginous variety of the disease; 1 to the hæmorrhagic variety; 1 to pneumonia in a rachitic case; 1 to empyema; 1 to myocarditis following rheumatic fever, and 1 to tuberculosis. The fatality rate was 2·6 per cent.

The average duration of residence of those discharged well was 40·1 days; of the fatal cases, 17·1 days.

The principal *complications* observed were as follows:—

|                              | Total cases. | Percentage. |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Angina, secondary, .....     | 7            | 1·8         |
| Glandular involvement, ..... | 145          | 37·7        |
| Suppurative adenitis, .....  | 8            | 2·08        |
| Cellulitis, .....            | 5            | 1·3         |
| Rhinnorrhœa, .....           | 108          | 28·1        |
| Otorrhœa, .....              | 46           | 12·2        |
| Albuminuria, .....           | 45           | 11·7        |
| Transient albuminuria, ..... | 56           | 14·6        |
| Rheumatism, .....            | 12           | 3·1         |
| Nephritis, .....             | 2            | ·52         |

In addition to the above complications, the following also occurred:—9 cases of eczema, 2 impetigo, 1 myocarditis, 1 pneumonia, and 1 abscess of the thigh.

*Return Cases.*—Allowing a limit of 30 days from the time of dismissal, there were but 11 “return cases.” In these, the infecting cause was probably a recrudescence of rhinorrhœa or otorrhœa in the infecting case, but all discharges from the nose and ears had ceased for at least seven days before dismissal. The “return cases” were more frequent during the winter months, and the duration in hospital of the infecting cases was 39 days.

*Cross Infection.*—No true instance of cross infection happened during the year. Measles, however, occurred in the scarlet fever ward; it was traced to books and toys sent in from the infected house. Scarlet fever also occurred on one occasion among the diphtheritic cases—one patient being admitted with diphtheria whose scarlet rash had disappeared and who had not begun to desquamate. Strict isolation prevented the spread.

*Mixed Infections.*—The following cases of double infection in patients suffering from scarlet fever were noted during the year, the other disease being either obvious on admission or showing itself well within the incubation period:—Diphtheria, 10; chicken-pox, 4; whooping-cough, 3.

Such mixed cases, of course, require separate isolation and treatment.

**Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.**—The number of cases admitted with diphtheria (not counting 10 cases of scarlet fever complicated with diphtheria), was 266. From the preceding year 37 remained under treatment, giving a total of 303; of these 271 were discharged well, and 24 died, leaving 8 in hospital on 31st December, 1909. Of the 24 fatal cases, 13 were admitted in a moribund condition, and all died within a few hours of admission; altogether 16 cases died within 48 hours after admission. The fatality-rate was 8·8 per cent.

Tracheotomy was performed in 4 cases, with 2 recoveries. One died three days later of heart failure.

The average length of residence of those discharged well was 21 days; of the fatal cases, excluding 1 dying 32 days later of asthenia, was 2·5 days.

The *complications* observed, and the number of cases in which they occurred, were :—Paralysis, 36 (affecting the palate, 13 ; eye, 9 ; neck, 1 ; legs, 2 ; heart, 11) ; marked irregularity of the heart, 48 ; glandular involvement, 33 ; otorrhœa, 4 ; epistaxis, 2.

*Mixed Infections.*—One case admitted had also chickenpox, another had whooping-cough.

*Classified according to type.*—The cases were as follows :—Tonsils only, 124 ; tonsils and pharynx, 52 ; nasal pharyngeal, 48 ; nasal only, 18 ; laryngeal, 20 ; non-membranous (confirmed bacteriologically), 4.

**Enteric and Continued Fevers.**—15 cases were removed after notification, in 3 the diagnosis was not confirmed.

No complications, no deaths. The average duration of residence was 40·2 days.

**Measles.**—26 cases were under treatment. 23 were discharged well, 3 died. One case died,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  days after admission, from heart failure following on pneumonia and croup, 1 died from cancrum oris, and the third died of pneumonia.

**Erysipelas.**—Four verified cases were admitted, and all discharged well after an average residence of fifteen days. Another case was found on admission to be suffering from a septic wound of the head ; this case died in 24 hours from heart failure.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**—One case was admitted, and died  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hours later, the whole illness being only 15 hours in duration. The disease was confirmed bacteriologically.

**Puerperal Fever.**—One case, recovered.

**Other Diseases.**—36 cases admitted as suffering from notifiable diseases, after observation, were found to be otherwise affected. Of these, 6 ended fatally, death being due in two cases to meningitis ; in one to hepatitis ; another to septic pneumonia ; two to heart failure (one in a case of simple croup, and another in a case of a septic wound of the head).

# TABULAR STATEMENT OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

**TABLE I.—Births and Deaths occurring in the Burgh  
during the Year 1909.**

|                                       |          |                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| POPULATION—                           |          |                  |
| Census, 1901,.....                    | 79,363   |                  |
| Estimated to middle of 1909,....      | 91,930   |                  |
| ACREAGE, .....                        | 3,487    |                  |
| REGISTERED BIRTHS,.....               | 2,284    |                  |
| MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGE-PERIODS.   |          |                  |
| Mortality at all Ages,.....           | 1,496    |                  |
| Do. under 1 year,.....                | 273      |                  |
| Do. 1 and under 5, .....              | 222      |                  |
| Do. 5 and under 15,.....              | 103      |                  |
| Do. 15 and under 25, .....            | 72       |                  |
| Do. 25 and under 60, .....            | 413      |                  |
| Do. 60 and upwards, .....             | 413      |                  |
| MORTALITY FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES.      |          |                  |
|                                       | Under 5: | 5 and<br>Upwards |
| Diphtheria,.....                      | 19       | 6                |
| Scarlet Fever,.....                   | 7        | 3                |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever, .....           | 2        | 1                |
| Puerperal Fever,.....                 | ...      | 1                |
| Measles, .....                        | 68       | 3                |
| Whooping-Cough, .....                 | 43       | 2                |
| Digestive Diseases—                   |          |                  |
| Diarrhœa, .....                       | 36       | 3                |
| Other Diseases, .....                 | 18       | 52               |
| Tubercular Diseases—                  |          |                  |
| Phthisis, .....                       | 4        | 115              |
| * Other than Phthisis,.....           | 42       | 33               |
| Septic Diseases, .....                | 5        | 4                |
| Pneumonia, .....                      | 43       | 66               |
| Diseases of Respiratory System, ..... | 48       | 123              |
| Influenza, .....                      | 1        | 10               |
| Cancer, Malignant Diseases,.....      | ...      | 76               |
| Diseases of Nervous System,.....      | 36       | 48               |
| Diseases of Circulatory System, ..... | 5        | 255              |
| Violence, .....                       | 6        | 34               |
| All other Causes, .....               | 112      | 166              |

\* Includes 5 from Hydrocephalus.

**TABLE II.—Density of Population, Birth Rate,  
Infantile and other Death Rates.**

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|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Persons to the Acre,..... ..              | 2,636  |
| Birth Rate, .....                         | 24'84  |
| Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births,..... | 119'52 |

DEATH RATES AT ALL AGES, SELECTED CAUSES (PER 1000).

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| All Causes, ..... | 16'2732 |
|-------------------|---------|

Infectious Diseases—

|                             |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Diphtheria, .....           | '2719 |
| Scarlet Fever,.....         | '1088 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever, ..... | '0326 |
| Puerperal Fever, .....      | '0109 |
| Measles,.....               | '7723 |
| Whooping-Cough,.....        | '4895 |

Digestive Diseases—

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Diarrhoea, .....                | '4242 |
| Other Digestive Diseases, ..... | '7614 |

Tubercular Diseases—

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Phthisis,.....            | 1'2944 |
| Other than Phthisis,..... | '8158  |

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Septic Diseases, .....                | '0979  |
| Pneumonia, .....                      | 1'1856 |
| Diseases of Respiratory System, ..... | 1'8601 |
| Influenza, .....                      | '1196  |
| Cancer, Malignant Diseases, .....     | '8267  |
| Diseases of Nervous System,.....      | '9137  |
| Diseases of Circulatory System, ..... | 2'8282 |

**TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer during the Year 1909.**

|   | Total Cases<br>after<br>corrected<br>Diagnosis. | Cases<br>Removed<br>to<br>Hospital. | Percentage<br>of Cases<br>Removed to<br>Hospital. |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Smallpox, .....                             | ...   | ...                                 | ...   |
| Diphtheria and Membran-<br>ous Croup, ..... | 289   | 276                                 | 95·50   |
| Erysipelas, .....                           | 104   | 4                                   | 3·84  |
| Scarlet Fever,.....                         | 443   | 401                                 | 90·52   |
| Typhus Fever,.....                          | ...   | ...                                 | ...   |
| Enteric Fever,.....                         | 14  | 12                                  | 85·71   |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever,.....                  | 3   | 1                                   | 33·33   |
| Puerperal Fever,.....                       | 3   | 1                                   | 33·33   |
| Phthisis Pulmonalis, .....                  | 276   | ...                                 | ...   |
| Unclassified,.....                          | 36  | 36                                  | 100·00  |
|   | <hr/> 1,168                                     | <hr/> 731                           | <hr/> 62·58                                       |
| Measles (voluntary notification),           | <hr/> 771                                       | <hr/> 26                            | <hr/> 3·37  |
|   | <hr/> 1,939                                     | <hr/> 757*                          | <hr/> 39·04                                       |

**Death Rates (uncorrected), All Causes, since 1855-60—  
showing Progressive Reduction.**

| Period.      | Death Rate. | Period.        | Death Rate. |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1855-60..... | 26·94       | 1891-95.....   | 21·34       |
| 1861-65..... | 27·76       | 1896-1900..... | 19·86       |
| 1866-70..... | 27·92       | 1901-05.....   | 17·96       |
| 1871-75..... | 29·08       | 1906.....      | 15·56       |
| 1876-80..... | 26·66       | 1907.....      | 16·07       |
| 1881-85..... | 24·72       | 1908.....      | 15·42       |
| 1886-90..... | 23·48       | 1909.....      | 16·37       |

\* 10 cases of Mixed Infections counted double.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATION ACT, 1889.

## TABULAR STATEMENT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1909.

TABLE I.

| DISEASE.                         | TOTAL CASES.    |         |  | CASES TREATED PRIVATELY. |         |  | CASES REMOVED.  |         |  |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--|--------------------------|---------|--|-----------------|---------|--|
|                                  | Cases Notified. | Deaths. | Percentage of Deaths to Notifications. | Cases Notified.          | Deaths. | Percentage of Deaths to Notifications. | Cases Notified. | Deaths. | Percentage of Deaths to Notifications. |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever,            | 3               | 3       | 100·0                                  | 2                        | 2       | 100·0                                  | 1               | 1       | 100·0                                  |
| Diphtheria, .....                | 284             | 23      | 8·1                                    | 12                       | 1       | 8·3                                    | 272             | 22      | 8·1                                    |
| Membranous Croup,                | 5               | 2       | 40·0                                   | 1                        | ...     | ...                                    | 4               | 2       | 50·0                                   |
| Erysipelas, .....                | 104             | 4       | 3·8                                    | 100                      | 4       | 4·0                                    | 4               | ...     | ...                                    |
| Scarlet Fever, .....             | 443             | 10      | 2·3                                    | 42                       | ...     | ...                                    | 401             | 10      | 2·5                                    |
| Typhoid or Enteric }<br>Fever, } | 14              | ...     | ...                                    | 2                        | ...     | ...                                    | 12              | ...     | ...                                    |
| Puerperal Fever, .. ...          | 3               | 1       | 33·3                                   | 2                        | 1       | 50·0                                   | 1               | ...     | ...                                    |
| Phthisis Pulmonalis,             | 276             | 119     | 43·1                                   | 276                      | 119     | 43·1                                   | ...             | ...     | ..                                     |
| Unclassified Diseases,           | 36              | 6       | 16·6                                   | ...                      | ...     | ...                                    | 36              | 6       | 16·6                                   |
| Grand Total, .....               | 1,168           | 168     | 14·4                                   | 437                      | 127     | 29·1                                   | 731             | 41      | 5·6                                    |

TABLE II.

| NUMBER OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' CERTIFICATES |  |          |
|---|--|----------|
| *983 Cases in Private Practice @ 2/6,.....    |  | £125 7 6 |
| *153 Cases in Public Institutions @ 1/-.....  |  | 9 1 0    |
| *1136 Cases. Total Cost in Fees,.....         |  | £134 8 6 |

3. Number of Notifications by Head of Family, Occupier, etc.,... 6
4. Number of Cases omitted either by Medical Practitioners or Heads of Families, etc.,..... 15
5. Number of Prosecutions, in terms of Section 3 (2), consequent on such omissions,..... None.
6. Number of Convictions consequent on such Prosecutions, ..... None.

\* 48 Cases multiple notification.